

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECRET Stalin and Lenin works at Kuybyshev

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Location

The Stalin and Lenin Works, directly or indirectly a part of the very important aircraft industry of Kuybyshev, cover a large industrial site on the banks of the Samara river, about twenty kilometers east of Kuybyshev city center. The entire industrial quarter, a product of a development which began in the early 1940's, is dominated by the Stalin and Lenin Works and their ancillary plants, which extend over a six-by-four-kilometer area between the river and the suburb of Dezyumyanka. The southern branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway (Ufa - Kuybyshev - Pensa) passes in the immediate vicinity of the works.

Establishment of the Works

of both works is dated from the years 1941/1943. However, some objects or installations are of a later date. [redacted] the aircraft armaments works (Bordwaffenwerk), south of the Stalin Works towards the river, was expanded in 1948. Furthermore, serious deterioration of some of the plant buildings, [redacted] attributes to very inferior construction, necessitated extensive repairs by 1945/1946. Some buildings still stand in bare brickwork, and [redacted] no apparent effort had been made to complete them. The area is still quite open and, in spite of the already existing buildings, is capable of absorbing many more. An airfield is located east of the Stalin Works.

Most Important Installations

1. The Stalin Works
2. The Lenin Works
3. The aircraft armaments works
4. The power plant
5. The ancillary plants: saw mill, plaster works, carbide works, iron warehouse.

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4. Descriptions of Installations

1. The Stalin Works lays claim to a complex of about 2 x 1 kilometers. Including the airfield as part of the works, it has the most eastern installations. The erection of the first structure around 1940 or 1941 is a usually accepted date. The management is under the direction of a Soviet Air Force general. Although the estimated number of employees at this works varies between 5,000 and 20,000 men, [redacted] ten thousand is a more likely figure. Among the employees are several turbine aircraft specialists, who, after the termination of hostilities, were forced to labor in the Stalin Works. 25X1

2. The Lenin Works covers an area of about 2 x 1 kilometers, approximately the same as the Stalin Works. Because the planning and provisioning of the Stalin Works and the Lenin Works appears to go hand in hand, it can be assumed that the first installations of the latter were likewise erected around the end of the 1930's or the beginning of the 1940's. The PW camp Kuybyshev No. 7234/14, located within the Lenin Works' yard, corresponds relatively in size (1,000 - 1,200 inmates) and location to the Stalin Works' PW camp Kuybyshev No. 7234/13. The titular head of the Lenin Works is a deputy director who holds the rank of a Lieutenant Colonel in the Soviet Air Force, but the actual management is controlled by the same air force general mentioned above. 25X1

[redacted] As in the Stalin Works, these machines suffer from the careless handling of Russian workers. Normal explosion and radial airplane engines are manufactured at the Lenin Works.

[redacted] About 10,000 employees generally work three shifts daily with the exception of a few branches which are limited to two shifts. The switching service on its own track sidings, which connect with the Mezmyanka railroad station, is carried out by the plant's steam and diesel-electric locomotives. The finished airplane engines are transported either by rail or by truck. 25X1

[redacted] All truck transports were carefully covered to prevent observation of contents. 25X1

3. The aircraft armaments works (Wordwaffenwerk), employing 5,000 to 8,000 men, covers a total area of about 500 meters by 800 meters. Just south of the Stalin Works, the plant is no more than 1,000 meters from the Samara river. This important unit consists of six or seven large buildings or halls [redacted] to produce air force machine guns and plane cannon (Wordkanonen), the latter being mainly 20 mm caliber. This plant also had its PW camp (No. 7234/4 no longer exists) of 1,200 to 1,500 men.** 25X1

5. Aircraft Production at the Stalin Works

[redacted] only the usual engine-powered planes, [redacted] planned as transports, were produced up to the beginning of 1947. Since that time the production of a turbine fighter plane has been the main concern of the plant. Two different models have been developed: 25X1

1. Type I corresponds more or less in size and looks to the German turbine plane. However, unlike the German, the two turbines are behind the cockpit, fitted directly under the fuselage. The cockpit is equipped with two 20 mm cannons the wings with one 20 mm each (sic). A machine gun is built in for the rear covering (Rückendeckung).
2. Type II has been produced more recently. The position of the turbines remains the same under the fuselage, in order to increase the speed. The wings, however, have been changed. On Type I they are directly left and right of the fuselage struts, whereas on Type II they slant in a V-form sweepback from the fuselage. [redacted] the tail unit also had to be changed. 25X1

The Stalin Works delivers finished planes. However, the turbines [redacted] come from abroad and are assembled in Kuybyshev. The nose of Type I is made entirely of steel sheets; the cockpit is manufactured of plexiglass. 25X1

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[REDACTED]

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The raw material used in the construction of the planes is aluminum and steel sheets.

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[REDACTED]

Comment: In the summer of 1948 Camp No. 7234/13 and Camp No. 7234/14 were dissolved and the inmates of both camps relocated in Kuybyshev Camp No. 7234/6.

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Comments:

Armament Factory No. 525 has [REDACTED] been producing machine guns and 20-mm cannon for the Stalin Factory but is located on the rail line between the Kuybyshev railroad station and the Bozuyanka station.

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[REDACTED] the Stalin works has been producing MIG-9's and a jet plane of another type, which may be a later version of the MIG-9.

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